



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/532,374	04/21/2005	Jay A Berzofsky	4239-67016-02	4276
36218	7590	02/11/2009		
KLARQUIST SPARKMAN, LLP			EXAMINER	
121 S.W. SALMON STREET			HUFF, SHEELA JITENDRA	
SUITE #1600				
PORLAND, OR 97204-2988			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1643	
			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
			02/11/2009	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/532,374	Applicant(s) BERZOF SKY ET AL.
	Examiner Sheela J. Huff	Art Unit 1643

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 November 2008.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 46-72 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 46-72 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/0256/06)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after allowance or after an Office action under *Ex Parte Quayle*, 25 USPQ 74, 453 O.G. 213 (Comm'r Pat. 1935). Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, prosecution in this application has been reopened pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 11/26/08 has been entered.

Claims 46-72 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 60-62 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

It is not clear what the activity is that is being enhanced.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148

USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

Claims 46-50, 52-55, 59-67, 69 and 71 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dasch et al US 6090383 in view of WO 00/01410, Barbera-Guillem US 6224866, Rosenblum US 2005/0214307 (filed 3/17/95) and Zavada et al US 6297041.

Dasch et al discloses and claims methods for treating tumor cells by administering monoclonal antibodies reactive to TGF-beta to suppress the immunosuppressive effects of TGF-beta and to permit generation of an immune response against the tumor and this results in tumor regression (col. 2, lines 28-32 and col. 5, lines 54-58). Tumors include sarcomas, melanomas and carcinomas (col. 2, lines 8-10 and col. 5, lines 48-50). The preferred monoclonal antibody is Mab 1D11.16 (which is the same one used by applicant, col. 5, lines 18+). The antibody neutralizes the biological activity of TGF-beta and prevents binding of antigen to cell surface receptors (col. 5, lines 58-60). The biological activities of TGF-beta include suppressing the proliferation of T and B cells and NK cells and that the Mab of the invention blocks the TGF-B's immunosuppressive effects. (col. 1, lines 20-40 and col. 5, lines 48+). The antibodies are can be administered by intraveneous or peritoneal perfusion or by bolus injection into the muscle or subcutaneous tissue (col. 6, lines 26-30) to patients (col. 6, lines 5-9).

This reference does not specifically discuss the treatment of tumor recurrence.

It is known in the art that compounds that treat tumors can also be used to treat tumor recurrence. WO 00/01410 discloses that antibodies against TGF-beta can be used in the treatment and diagnosis of proliferating cells and that these antibodies can also be used to detect tumor recurrences (see pages 23-24). Barbera-Guillem discloses that one skilled in art would readily recognize that the same procedure used for treating a cancer would also be used for the treatment of recurrence of the same cancer (col. 23, lines 20-25). It is also that the reference discloses antibody therapy,

which is the same type of therapy used by applicant. Rosenblum discloses that the same antibody used in treatment of tumors is used in the treatment of tumor recurrence (paragraph [0043]). Zavada et al discloses the same compounds (which include polypeptides and antibodies) can be used for treatment and treatment of recurrence (col. 10, line 50 to col. 11, line 10). Thus, the use of the same antibody in treatment of tumors is also used in the treatment of recurrent tumors.

Because it is well known in the art to use the same antibody used in treatment of a tumor as in the treatment of tumor recurrence, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to use the antibody of the primary reference in the treatment of tumor recurrence. This is even further supported by WO 00/01410 which discloses antibodies to TGF-beta to be used to in the diagnosis and treatment of proliferating cells and that the diagnosis also includes diagnosing tumor recurrence. In view of this one of ordinary skill in the art would immediately envisage that the same antibody that can detect tumor recurrence can also be used in the treatment of tumor recurrence. Furthermore, since both applicant and the primary reference use the exact same antibody and since the antibody has been shown in the primary reference to block the TGF-B's immunosuppressive effects (which include suppressing the proliferation of T and B cells and NK cells) and result in tumor destruction, the property of increased tumor immuno surveillance is an expected property of the antibody in the reference.

Response to applicant's arguments to the extent that they read on the instant rejection

Applicant argues that the combination of the references does not predictably yield the claimed invention. Applicant and Examiner both agree that Dasch does not the treatment of tumor recurrence. Applicant argues that Barbera-Guillem and Rosenblum disclose antibodies that have different activities, actions and results that the claimed 1D11.16 antibody. Applicant also provides the analogy that antibodies are a generic class of compounds and that just as one would conclude that two different drugs with different actions would not be used to treat the same disease, one would also conclude that two difference antibodies with different actions would not treat the same disease. Applicant has missed the point of the citation of the two references. These reference were cited to show that it is well known in the art that antibodies in general are known to treat both tumors and tumor recurrence. In fact, applicant's analogy supports the Examiner's position because Barbera-Guillem and Rosenblum disclose different antibodies with different actions and yet both antibodies are still able to treat both tumors and tumor recurrence. Thus, two different antibodies, which have different mechanisms of action can be used to treat both tumors and tumor recurrence. This is further supported by Zavada which discloses a third antibody which has yet another mechanism of action and still can be used in the treatment of both tumors and tumor recurrence. In addition, the Examiner has added the reference WO 00/01410 and this adds further support to the Examiner's positions because this reference clearly discloses antibodies to TGF-beta to be used to in the diagnosis and treatment of proliferating cells and that the diagnosis also includes diagnosing tumor recurrence. In view of this one of ordinary skill in the art would immediately envisage that the same

antibody that can detect tumor recurrence can also be used in the treatment of tumor recurrence.

Claims 46-55, 59-72 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dasch et al US 6090383 in view of WO 00/01410, Barbera-Guillem US 6224866, Rosenblum US 2005/0214307 (filed 3/17/95) and Zavada et al US 6297041 and Suthanthiran et al US 2004-0197333 (filed 2/10/00).

Dasch et al, WO 00/01410, Barbera-Guillem, Rosenblum and Zavada et al have been discussed above.

The only difference between the instant invention and the combination of the references is the specific mention of the difference types of cancers and the humanized antibodyes.

Suthanthiran et al discloses the use of TGF-beta antagonists, which includes monoclonal antibodies (abstract, [0024]) to treat a variety of different cancers known to be associated with TGF-beta. These include cancers of the breast, lung, small intestine (reads on gastrointestinal), colon, kidney, ovary, prostate, brain, pancreas, skin, bone, uterus, testicles, cervix and liver ([0019]). This reference also discloses monoclonal antibodies and humanized antibodies to TGF-beta ([0028]-[0029]).

Therefore, in view of the fact that it is known that TGF-beta antagonists, including monoclonal antibodies and humanized antibodyes, to treat include cancers of the

breast, lung, small intestine (reads on gastrointestinal), colon, kidney, ovary, prostate, brain, pancreas, skin, bone, uterus, testicles, cervix and liver and in view of the fact that mab 1D11.16 inhibits binding of TGF-beta to its receptor and inhibits its function (as disclosed in Dasch et al) (in other words 1D11.16 is behaving as an antagonist), it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to use 1D11.16 to treat cancers of the breast, lung, small intestine (reads on gastrointestinal), colon, kidney, ovary, prostate, brain, pancreas, skin, bone, uterus, testicles, cervix and liver.

Response to applicant's arguments to the extent that they read on the instant rejection

Applicant's arguments have been addressed above.

Claims 46-72 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dasch et al US 6090383 in view of WO 00/01410, Barbera-Guillem US 6224866, Rosenblum US 2005/0214307 (filed 3/17/95) and Zavada et al US 6297041 and Terabe et al Nature Immunology vol. 1 p. 515 (12/00).

Dasch et al, WO 00/01410, Barbera-Guillem, Rosenblum and Zavada et al have been discussed above. Dasch et al also disclose the use of the mab in an assay to monitor tumor mass (col. 6, lines 44-61). Thus, this reference is also disclosing methods for monitoring tumor progression (reads on tumor immunosurveillance).

The only difference between the instant invention and the reference is the specific mention of the specific assays used for tumor immuno surveillance.

Terabe et al show that the assays of claims 56-58 are known in the art (see page 520, first column) and are used in tumor immuno surveillance (see entire reference).

Thus, in view of the known use of the assays for tumor immuno surveillance and in view of the fact that the primary reference calls for monitoring tumor progression, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to use these assays to monitor tumor progression.

Response to applicant's arguments to the extent that they read on the instant rejection

Applicant's arguments have been addressed above.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Dasch et al J. Immunol. Vol. 142 p. 1536 (1989).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sheela J. Huff whose telephone number is 571-272-0834. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday 6am to 2pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Larry Helms can be reached on 571-272-0832. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Sheela J Huff/
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1643

sjh